



ULTIMATUM OF GEN. OTIS

Aguinaldo Must Retire or Be Removed by Force.

MENACING THE AMERICANS

The Filipinos Continually Encroaching and Constantly Working in the Trenches, Ostensibly for Protection Against the Spanish—Demand for Recognition Made.

Manila, Sept. 10.—The situation as regards the insurgents is acute and a conflict is unavoidable, unless Aguinaldo recedes from the position he has assumed. The cause of the trouble antedates the occupation of Manila by the Americans. Aguinaldo had prepared to advance his men simultaneously with the American attack upon the city, but the day before the surrender of the town Gen. Merritt ordered Gen. Anderson to prevent the insurgents from advancing. In accordance with this order, Gen. Anderson telegraphed to Aguinaldo warning him not to advance, as it would be impossible to permit the Filipinos to enter the city.

To this telegram Aguinaldo replied laconically, "Too late," and accordingly there was a general advance of the insurgents, which gave the Americans considerable trouble, as they were unsuccessful in excluding the Filipinos entirely, and several bands of them entered the city. The Americans held them in the suburbs, however, and disarmed some of the insurgent companies.

The next morning Gen. Merritt ordered Gen. Anderson to clear the city of insurgents, but did not give him any specific instructions to use force in doing so. Gen. Anderson telegraphed Aguinaldo, informing him that he must withdraw at once. In reply Aguinaldo sent commissioners to Gen. Anderson who were the bearers of ten demands.

Aguinaldo's Demands.
The first demand was that the Americans should be confined to the limits of the territory surrendered to them by the Spanish.

Second—That the Filipinos should retire only within certain limits.

Third—That the Filipinos be allowed to remain in certain convents in Manila.

Fourth—That the Filipinos should have free use of the Pasig River.

The fifth requested Gen. Merritt to consult with Aguinaldo in regard to the civil appointments, though the insurgent leader intimated that he preferred American officials.

The sixth demanded that the Filipinos be allowed to retain control of the Manila water works.

Seventh—That the arms taken from the insurgents be returned to them.

Eighth—That the insurgent officers be allowed to enter the city with arms.

Ninth—That the Filipinos should share with the Americans in the booty captured in the city.

Tenth—That all negotiations be put in writing and confirmed by the commander of the American forces.

Dewey and Merritt Consult.

Gen. Anderson flatly refused to discuss these demands until the insurgent troops had been withdrawn from the city and took the insurgent commissioners before Gen. Merritt.

Gen. Merritt heard the demands, postponed his reply and immediately saw Admiral Dewey. After consultation with the admiral, Gen. Merritt sent Gen. Anderson to Cavite with a detached command and assumed charge of the negotiations with Aguinaldo personally.

The principal negotiations concerned the control of the water supply which the Filipinos insisted upon retaining, and the withdrawal of the insurgent troops. In addition to these matters the insurgent leader made these further demands:

1. That naval protection be given to the shipping of the Filipinos in the waters which the Americans controlled.
2. That the withdrawal of insurgent troops be only to the line previously proposed.
3. That the Americans retire within that line.

The letter conveying these demands had not been answered when Gen. Merritt left, and such is the condition of affairs which Gen. Otis inherited.

Several hundred insurgent soldiers were retaining control of the water station which they had captured without the assistance of the Americans. This they insisted upon holding on to, but they finally agreed to relinquish their absolute control and now the city has a supply of water. The Filipinos can destroy the waterworks, however, whenever they wish. The captured arms were returned to the insurgents, but the Filipinos troops still remained in the city.

Subsequently Aguinaldo wrote to Gen. Merritt, proposing these conditions:

Desires Joint Occupation.

That the Filipinos occupy barracks in Manila; that their troops be stationed at each of the five principal roads leading from the city, and that their principal strength be centered at Tondo, Paco and Malate. Aguinaldo also to the idea of joint occupation.

The Americans are willing to continue the condition of things which existed prior to the surrender of Manila, but the insurgents are continually encroaching, and are constantly working in the trenches surrounding the city. They de-

clare that they are merely strengthening themselves against the Spanish, but actually they are menacing the Americans. The Spanish have been endeavoring to provoke a conflict, telling the Filipinos that the Americans intend to return the islands to Spain. A great many Filipinos believe the story, and think that in that case the Americans would re-establish the Spanish power.

There has been considerable petty devilry, such as robberies, assaults, kidnapping, etc., the tendency of which is to create friction. The perpetrators usually wear insurgent uniforms.

Information is reaching the American authorities that the Spanish are inciting much of the disorder in the hope of producing trouble between the Americans and the insurgents. High Spanish officials are accused of being concerned in this scheme.

Force May Be Used.

Gen. Otis is determined to terminate this equivocal situation promptly and has notified Aguinaldo that the Filipinos must withdraw by a fixed date or the Americans will use force, it being impossible for the Americans to permit armed forces to be recognized as allies to occupy territory surrendered to themselves.

This ultimatum had not been answered at this writing. The Filipinos, however, insist that they are maintaining their position against the Spanish and not against the Americans. They say that if they had the assurance that in case the Americans should leave the Philippines, their own position would not be made worse, everything would be lovely, but they refuse to consider the impossibility of the Americans giving such assurance while they are negotiating with Spain.

The Filipinos practically demand recognition of their belligerency as a condition precedent to their withdrawal from the city and ignore the impossibility of the Americans granting such a demand.

A Filipino councillor, who is close to Aguinaldo, informed your correspondent that the insurgents would insist upon receiving an assurance of recognition even at the cost of a conflict with the Americans. The uselessness of such a course being explained to him, he replied: "We can only die."

Aguinaldo himself said to your correspondent yesterday:

Their Hope of Reward.

"When the rebellion started independence was the sole idea of the Filipinos. Since the Americans have been forced to interfere the Filipinos hope to gain some reward from the Americans for their work and the sacrifices of blood, life, and treasure. They live for recognition of their liberty."

This is the first public admission from Aguinaldo that the Filipinos would be satisfied with anything less than absolute independence. Aguinaldo transferred his headquarters yesterday to Malolos, thirty miles north of Manila. It was a good strategic move. Malolos is difficult to attack, and Admiral Dewey's guns won't reach there.

A gentleman connected with an expedition under instructions to study the situation and conditions concerning the advisability of Americans retaining the islands, has formed these conclusions from personal investigation and conversation with leading Filipinos, both of the insurgents and those not allied with them; Spanish officials, army, naval and civil; Spanish business men, Spanish prisoners and foreigners of all nationalities interested here:

Wealth of the Philippines.

"The enormous wealth and undeveloped resources of the islands," he said, "is undisputed. Then, first, the people are docile and easily managed, and would readily submit to any government that would control them firmly and protect and direct them without the oppression and injustice they have suffered under the Spanish."

"Second, they are absolutely unfitted for citizenship as the term is understood in America."

"Third, the Filipinos would be unable to maintain an independent government, even in the island of Luzon, if they could establish it."

"Fourth, the Spanish would be utterly unable at any time in the near future to discharge the duty of government toward life and property in the island of Luzon."

"Fifth, the form of government in the American territories prior to their admission to statehood would be impracticable here."

A Comprehensive Report.

The gentleman, an officer, has rendered a report embodying these conclusions, which undoubtedly express the consensus of opinion of the men best informed here and best able to analyze the situation. The first issue of the Independence, a Filipino newspaper, officially salutes President McKinley and the American people, assuring them of the Filipinos' friendship and gratitude for assisting the Filipinos to put an end to Spanish domination in the Philippines and hopes that the Americans will recognize their independence.

Norfolk & Wash. Steamboat Co. Special Daylight Trip to Old Point Comfort and Norfolk.
Steamer Norfolk will leave 7th St. wharf tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock for a trip by daylight to Old Point and Norfolk, arriving at Old Point at 7 and Norfolk at 8 same evening. Passengers may return by the steamer, leaving Norfolk at 7:30 and Old Point at 8:30 Tuesday morning, or on the regular night steamer Tuesday. Round trip \$2.50. It

Fortunes in Cuba.
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THEY SUSPECT AGUINALDO

Administration Officials Doubt His Friendship.

THE FILIPINOS' CONGRESS

It Will Be Controlled Beyond Doubt by the Self-Styled President of the Island Government, Who, However, Attempts to Create the Impression of Fair Dealing.

With the disposition of the Philippines yet in doubt, and with every diplomatic energy hard at work to solve the problem which there confronts the United States, the attitude of the recalcitrant Aguinaldo again becomes a matter of grave concern.

While pretending all along to be entirely satisfied with the friendship of this country and affecting to be deeply touched by the feelings of his compatriots, who, he has claimed, have doubted his loyalty to the Philippines because of the devotion to the Stars and Stripes, those in Washington who are in touch with the trend of events on the other side of the world are of the opinion that his protestations of friendship have but very little foundation in fact, and that it is unwise to deal with him in any manner other than as a doubtful character.

Good Politics.

The direct intention of the wily leader to control the "Filipino Congress," which has been called to meet October 15 at Malolos, is evident in the fact that he has arranged to select the representation from the district in which there has been a revolution, which will make his following sufficiently large in the congress to enable him to dictate the deliberations of the body without difficulty.

The significance of the announcement that he will appoint the delegates in the portions of the archipelago referred to may be appreciated when it is stated that the revolution has been confined altogether to the island of Luzon and a small section of the island of Mindanao. Only upon these two islands the voting will be confined to the small section where the natives have been in revolt.

With a great show of magnanimity and tremendous pretensions to fairness, Aguinaldo has agreed to permit those Spaniards who have resided upon the islands for ten years to exercise the right of suffrage in the coming election. Their votes, however, as no one knows better than does Aguinaldo, will be overwhelmingly discounted by those of the islanders, and it is believed that there will not be a single delegate or representative in the body who will not be a strong partisan of the self-styled ruler of the islands.

Perhaps the greatest amount of uncertainty, not to say anxiety, is felt concerning the disposition of the questions which may come before this Congress. Should it declare that nothing short of actual and uncompromising independence will be acceptable to the Filipinos—the influence upon the people of the archipelago, it is expected, would be such as to make the trouble which would follow of considerable moment to the United States.

An Ounce of Prevention.

It is in anticipation of such complications that the Government has been making arrangements to rush more troops over the Pacific at short notice.

At the first intimation of trouble, the Government will order the seizure of all the transports and other ships available for such duty, along the Pacific coast. They will be hurried to the Mare Island ship yard, where repairs and the transformation of merchant vessels to the uses of Government will be made. Then they will be loaded with troops for Manila.

Two vessels, the Scandia and the Arizona, now are in the possession of the War Department, and they will, it is said, soon be ready for the transportation of 5,000 troops to the Philippines. The statement was made that these soldiers were to be taken to Hawaii, but this is doubted by those who have inside advice, and many believe that the men will be sent to reinforce the forces now at Manila.

The department is anxiously awaiting advice from Gen. Otis, which, it is hoped, will be somewhat more satisfactory than were those contained in the dispatches telling of Aguinaldo's continued misbehavior.

Acting Secretary McKeljohn said yesterday that if Aguinaldo created trouble the Government would experience no difficulty in handling him. He added that he did not apprehend any difficulty with the insurgents, but that if there were any undesirable developments the War and Navy Departments would be ready to deal with them promptly.

An Official Denial.

The State Department and the French embassy yesterday denied the report published in London dispatches to the effect that M. Cambon, the French ambassador, had filed a direct protest against the course pursued by this country respecting the occupation of Manila. The only correspondence of late that the State Department has had with the French ambassador, acting in the behalf of

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Spain, in connection with the condition of Spanish prisoners at Cavite.

Treatment of Prisoners.

The State Department had been informed that Spanish prisoners at this place had been inhumanly treated. Gen. Merritt was asked by the department to investigate the report, and he did so, and notified the State Department that there was but little foundation for the report, and that the Spaniards only suffered where the insurgents did for want of supplies.

A meeting of the United States Commissioners appointed to settle the trouble at Manila will be held during the present week, probably on Wednesday, after receiving final instructions from the Administration. The Cabinet will meet Tuesday, and final advice to the Commissioners will be issued.

THE EMPEROR'S GRIEF.

Seems Chosen by Destiny to Suffer Direct Misfortunes.

Vienna, Sept. 10.—Emperor Francis Joseph returned to Vienna yesterday from the army maneuvers in the south of Hungary, and should have gone tomorrow to attend the maneuvers in the north of Hungary, but instead he charged Staff Major Beck to replace him.

The emperor remains at Schoenbrunn and goes tomorrow to the railway station to meet his youngest daughter, who is hurrying there to console her grief-stricken father.

Everyone sympathizes in the terrible misfortune which has befallen the monarch who seems to be chosen by destiny to suffer the direct misfortunes which have reached their crowning height in the year of his jubilee, but those who know him are persuaded that his deep religious feeling and sense of duty will sustain him. No political consequences of the assassination of the emperor are anticipated.

The Countess Satmar, one of the emperor's ladies in waiting, telegraphed the awful news to Adolf, the Count Paar, who received the message after 4 o'clock this afternoon and upon him fell the painful task of informing the emperor. All of the court dignitaries are proceeding to Schoenbrunn. All of the theaters and public amusements, including the exhibition, are closed.

In this morning the emperor said to the lord chamberlain, Prince Lichtenstein:

"It is incomprehensible that anyone should lay a hand upon a woman, who, throughout her life, has done nothing but good."

A dispatch from Bernese says that Lucchini, the assassin of the emperor, is a citizen of Parma, Italy, but was born in Paris. He will receive no greater punishment than imprisonment because the Geneva law does not recognize the death penalty.

A dispatch from Bernese to the Neue Freie Presse confirms the details of the murder already published and adds: "The weapon used was in the nature of a shot-gun, and the emperor was stabbed twice in the abdomen."

"When Count Paar and Count Thurn informed the emperor of the murder his majesty said: 'My whole life over, I sank to the ground, groaning and cried: "Am I not to be spared any pain or grief in this world?"'

An official source of Switzerland expresses pain and amazement at the crime.

"The Geneva police declare that they were informed of the emperor's arrival in the city."

"Lucchini lived at Lausanne and was working as a mason on the new postoffice, now building there."

OPPOSED TO REVISION.

Emphatic Declaration of the French Minister of War.

Paris, Sept. 10.—Gen. Zurlinden, minister of war, had a conference with Premier Brisson and M. Sarrien, minister of justice, today.

After the conference he declared that he was absolutely opposed to a revision of the Dreyfus case.

SICK SOLDIERS ARRIVE.

Edgar Collier, of Washington.

Montauk Point, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The hospital ship Missouri, which sailed from Santiago last Sunday, arrived here this morning after a voyage of five and a half days. She started with 333 sick in, including 20 of the Seventy-first New York, from the seven hospitals at Santiago and Siboney, the First and Second Division field, Nautical Club, yellow fever detention and detention reserve hospitals and the hospital ship Los Angeles. There were thirteen deaths on the trip up, all from typhoid fever. All were buried at sea, except Ebbro Ebbeson, Seventy-first New York, who died off Montauk this morning.

The ship only carried two men who have had yellow fever and these are almost well. As the men went aboard the ship 135 were carried on litters because they were too weak to walk. Today only sixty-two were carried off the ship, the others having recovered on the way up. The deaths on the trip were:

General Dwyer, Twenty-third Michigan; G. W. Hodgkins, Second Massachusetts; Thomas Milne, Ninth Infantry; Levi Orcutt, Second Infantry; Guy Scandiff, First Illinois; Charles Wilde, signal corps; E. A. Wilson, Twenty-third Michigan; S. J. Young, Seventh Infantry, and five members of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers.

The sick from the Missouri were all taken to the general hospital, where there are now 150 patients. In the detention hospital are 128 sick and 123 convalescents. Seventy-two sick men were sent to New York today and the Shinnecock is expected to take 250 tomorrow.

Several telegrams have been received today from Gen. Miles, which are understood to order the quick movement of the sick.

It is a rumor in the camp that one of them was slightly contradictory to Secretary Alger's directions, and that when this was pointed out to Gen. Miles he replied to go ahead with his orders, as he was the commanding general of the army.

Tour to the Omaha Exposition via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will operate a personally conducted tour to Omaha, leaving Washington October 1. Rate, \$25, including transportation, Pullman and hotel accommodations, admission to fair, etc. For further information, apply to city ticket office. se11,12,13,21,22,23-10,15,17,20,24pm

THE BRITISH NILE POLICY

Endangered by the French Occupation of Fashoda.

A CLASH SEEMS IMMINENT

Great Britain May Demand That France Abandon Her Position Without Further Ceremony or Fight It Out in the Channel—Correspondents Ordered to Cairo.

(Special Cablegram—Copyrighted.)

London, Sept. 10.—The news brought from Omdurman on Wednesday morning, reaching London today, that Fashoda had been occupied by a European force, has concentrated the keenest attention on the Anglo-French relations on the Upper Nile. The question was bound to arise sooner or later, and apparently it will demand a settlement one way or the other in the very near future. It is practically certain that the Europeans in Fashoda are Marchand's French expedition, and they must have been there some little time to enable the rumor of their presence to reach Omdurman in time to permit the Khalifa's gunboat to go and return by Wednesday.

Macdonald, who has been racing Marchand, was still at Uganda on May 27, and could scarcely be expected to arrive at Fashoda within three months. Assuming then, as must be done, that this force is French, its immediate treatment will overshadow the likely course of events between Great Britain and France.

A Khartoum dispatch dated September 4, stated that five gunboats had proceeded up the White Nile. The importance of this was immediately grasped here. It was generally assumed that the gunboats had gone to join hands with Macdonald to forestall their rivals on the Upper Nile. If this had been effected, the question would have been much easier of solution on the basis that possession is nine points in the law. A second Khartoum dispatch dated September 5, said that four gunboats had proceeded up the White Nile, one pursuing the Khalifa. One has returned and the others are due in Khartoum today.

An Omdurman dispatch dated September 7, says that the gunboat flotilla will go up the river as soon as possible.

Despite a certain amount of confusion it is plain that one or two gunboats are already on the way to Fashoda and the rest are hastening thither in view of Wednesday's news. As Fashoda is nearly 400 miles south of Khartoum, and as navigation is considerably hindered by heavy floating weed, it must be some time before news from there is available.

In connection with this it is perhaps significant that the Sirdar has already ordered all the correspondents back to Cairo, refusing them permission to go either to Fashoda or Kassala. Meanwhile it is only possible to speculate on what may happen there.

Great Britain long ago warned France that she would not tolerate any interference in the Nile Valley and in her march from Egypt to Uganda. It has been suggested that Marchand's force may pose as a scientific expedition, thus avoiding immediate trouble. On the spot it is otherwise.

The Spectator puts the British imperialist view concisely, as follows:

"They must be bundled off Fashoda without further ceremony, and France must decide whether she cares to fight the matter out in the channel. It is never wise to talk too lightly of such a matter as war between Great Britain and France, but, considering public opinion here and the Sirdar's gunboats there, apart from the long settled British Nile policy, the situation is decidedly unpleasant."

Even Paris has found time from the consideration of the Dreyfus case to regard the possibilities. An inspired article in Eclair says:

"France is obliged to go to the White Nile to secure a base for expansion in the Congo and Ubangi colony. This is legitimate expansion, for the Congo is French, while Egypt is not a British colony."

The Figaro also, referring to English desire for continuous empire from Alexandria to the Cape, says:

"The sole remaining obstacle to Marchand is at Fashoda. Del Casse may be relied upon to uphold the rights of France already acquired, and see that such an heroic performance as Marchand's shall not be thrown away."

THE THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.

Cordially Welcomed by the Citizens of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sept. 10.—The Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, arrived here at noon today, after a long and tiresome ride from Knoxville, Tenn.

The boys had suffered much in the camps, but the reception given them as they marched up Broad Street made them forget the hardships they endured. All along the line of march they were greeted with a storm of cheers. They were marched along the principal streets to Industrial Hall, where a banquet was spread for them.

\$10 To Niagara Falls and Re- \$10

turn via Pennsylvania Railroad. Special train with coaches and parlor cars will leave Washington at 7:35 a. m. September 12 and 20. Tickets, limited to ten days, allow stop-over at Buffalo, Rochester and Watkins, returning. se8,10,12,13pm-se9,11,12,13am

THREAT TO SHIPPING.

Nineteen Torpedoes Lost in the Lower Mississippi.

New Orleans, Sept. 10.—The destruction of the United States steamer Meigs, with the loss of six lives by a torpedo, has alarmed the people living along the lower Mississippi below New Orleans and the owners of vessels engaged in the New Orleans trade, especially a Major Quinn, who has charge of this light-house district, has forwarded a recommendation to Washington that the work of taking up the torpedoes guarding the approach to the harbor of New Orleans be permanently abandoned, because of the great danger involved and that the nineteen torpedoes still floating or grounded somewhere in the lower Mississippi be left to take care of themselves.

The explosion so demoralized the men engaged in removing the torpedoes that not one of them can be induced to undertake the work again.

While Major Quinn thinks the abandonment of the search for mines will not prove a menace to shipping because the buoys mark all the space through which pilots may steer their vessels in safety, it is contended that the lower Mississippi will be closed to all except vessels sailing in the very center of the sluices.

The river bank on both sides will continue a danger to all shifts, oyster boats and similar vessels. The hunter or fisher who goes down the river in a skiff will risk his life if he ventures into the bays and inlets, anywhere out of the channels marked by the buoys.

The torpedo which blew up the Meigs had been four months under water, but was apparently as "live" as ever. If these nineteen missing torpedoes are allowed to drift off like derelicts they will be a great deal more dangerous than the floating derelicts of the ocean, which the United States, England and other naval powers are engaged in destroying.

THE CUBAN COMMISSION.

Formally Received by Representatives of Gen. Blanco.

Havana, Sept. 10.—The American cruiser Resolute, having on board the American Evacuation Commissioners, arrived in port this morning.

The feeling of the Spanish officers around here with regard to the home government surrendering without doing any fighting has been very heated, and they have even gone so far as partially to arrange for resignation from the army in a body. It is not yet settled that this will not be done.

It is reported from a Spanish source that the insurgents, after a consultation among the leaders, sent envoys to this city recently, offering to co-operate with the Spanish troops against the Americans. Their offers were refused by Gen. Blanco.

Gen. Solano, representing Gen. Blanco, Col. Benitez, of the general staff, and Secretary Comagere, went to receive the members of the Commission.

The city is quiet. The American vessels in the harbor saluted the Resolute. Flags are being raised all over the city. The Commissioners are in good health.

MISS BARTON LEAVES TAMPA.

Mr. McKinley Will Grant Her a Personal Interview.

Tampa, Fla., Sept. 10.—Miss Clara Barton left tonight for Washington, having received a telegram stating that she will be granted a personal interview with President McKinley. Several members of her staff accompanied her to Washington. The remainder of the party remained here and are located at a cottage placed at their disposal by a generous citizen.

The supplies taken to Havana, and brought back on the Clinton have been brought up to the city and stored in a warehouse until the Government makes arrangements for storing or delivering them in Havana. A quantity of these supplies are being distributed among the needy Cubans here.

THE KANAPAH WRECKED.

Used as a Dispatch Boat During the War.

Santiago, Sept. 10.—Gen. Lawton received a dispatch today from the north coast of the island saying that the steam yacht Kanapaha, Capt. Atchinson, was wrecked on the reefs above the Bay of Nipe, September 8. The boat was a total loss. All hands were saved.

W. J. Chamberlain, of the New York Sun's staff, was in charge of the boat, and was on his way from Porto Rico to Havana. The Kanapaha was chartered by the Sun before the outbreak of the war as a dispatch boat. She was formerly J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair, and was built in Philadelphia.

SAILS FOR PORTSMOUTH.

The City of Rome Will Transport Spanish Prisoners.

New York, Sept. 10.—The Anchor Line steamship City of Rome sailed this afternoon for Portsmouth, N. H., where she will take on board Admiral Cervera and the Spanish sailors now held as prisoners of war at Camp Long.

Capt. Conesa, of the Maria Theresa, Capt. Eulate, of the Vizcaya, and several other officers, who had arrived in this city in advance, boarded the City of Rome last evening.

TROOPS FROM PORTO RICO.

The Transport Panama Arrives Safely at Newport News.

Newport News, Va., Sept. 10.—The transport Panama arrived at Old Point Comfort this evening from Porto Rico with 250 soldiers aboard. They are said to